MANY LIVES LOST AND MUCH PROP-ERTY DESTROYED.

A Large Territory in the West Swept by Wind and Rainstorms in the Past Few Days.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.-Reports of damage by storm during the past three days come from a large territory and show that the entire eastern watershed of the Rocky mountains from the Nebraska and Iowa lines to Texas was affected. Friday night the severest blow came. The reports of loss of life and destruction of property came with every telegram, and the downpour, first regarded as a blessing, grew into a wave of devastation. Fields of grain that promised the most bountiful yield in many years were swept bare of vegetation. In several instances the seas of rain were abetted in their work of destruction by tornadoes. It is too early to sum up the loss, but the total is appalling, and those to whom the angry elements spared life have little left to sustain it. The stories of storm are so similar that a statistical summary is all there is left to tell.

The storm focus embraced an area of 200 square miles with the southwestern corner of Missouri as the center. The greatest loss of life is reported from Winona, Moa where eleven corpses have been found, with as many more missing. At Baxter Springs, in southwestern Kansas, five were killed and eleven seriously injured by a tornado that accompanied the storm. One person was drowned at Columbus and two at Ottawa, Kan. At Van Buren, Ark., a mother and her babe were drowned. A family of five was encamped on the bank of Fish creek, in the Indian Territory. Nothing of them or their belongings has been found, except a part of their wagon on a pile of driftwood. At Thomasville, Mo., where the rainfall was four inches in one hour, five persons were lost. Unconfirmed reports are received of loss of life, as follows: Three at Fayetteville, Ark.; one at Paoli, Kan.; one at Richards, Kan., and six of a hunting party in the Indian Territory. This gives a known and probable loss of forty-three lives. This total will be increased when the receding waters permit a thorough

The loss in property can be placed in the millions. Dwellings, fences and farm buildings were carried off and highway and residences, a church and a warehouse went own at Baxter Springs. Six bridges went out in Russell county, Kansas. About Jefferson City, Mo., many square miles of growing grain were destroyed. Traffic on the Fort Scott & Memphis road was tem-porarily suspended. Reports of damage to property other than

above noted come from five points in Kansas, nine in Missouri, six in Arkansas and two in Indian Territory. The storm spent itself in Illinois, and, having lost its force, proved a blessing to crops. The above summaries are based only on actual loss of property. The greatest bur-den falls on the farmers, as the season is too far spent to plant new crops, and suffering must surely follow in the storm's wake. The country's granary has been cleaned out. Details of individual suffering and experiences would fill volumes and recite the horrors of the Johnstown disaster.

The Winona Disaster. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 8.-The reports of the flood and disaster at Winona, Mo., published heretofore are now known to have told only part of the horrors of the disaster. Owing to the fact that Winona is in a mountainous region, almost inaccessible by wagon, and that the railway is washed away, news of the flood is hard to The bodies of Rev. G. W. Duncan and daughter Mattle and Miss Norma Nevins were found about noon yesterday under a large drift of broken timbers about a mile below Winona. Also, the body of an inknown man, who was stopping at one of the hotels, and not, therefore, known to be dissing until his body was found. A terri-le stench arises from the mass of hogs, ser, cattle and other animals drowned. It is charged that some of the visitors, men and women, are stripping and appropriating everything of value. For several miles be-low Winona may be seen wagons and houseold goods of all kinds and dead animals cattered in all directions. Over two hundred people were searching yesterday for the dead bodies. The body of George Ev-ans's daughter was found before noon. The body of Lloyd Wright's daughter is still missing.

Bad as a Tornado. ARDMORE, I. T., July 8.-A terrific electric rain and windstorm swept over this section about 9 o'clock last night, doing great damage. In certain localities the force of the wind equaled a tornado. The main force of the storm seems to have spent itself about fifteen miles southeast of and near Marietta, I. T., where a number of houses were blown down. Robert Brazile's house was blown from over the heads of himself and family, and they had a narrow escape. One Hudson was killed by lightning at b's station. The large store of Michael Co. was blown down. The wind swept ing in its path for an area of a mile and a half, and several miles in length.
Corn fields, fences and buildings were laid
low. A full account of the damage at this
hour cannot be obtained on account of the

Destructive Windstorm.

wires being prostrated.

NEWTON, Kan., July 8.-A very heavy windstorm passed over Harvey county yesterday that did a great deal of damage but caused no loss of life. The path of the storm was from northwest to southeast, and covered a wedge-shaped area fifteen from the gentlemen to-morrow. The opinion miles wide at the northern portion and ex- here is that he will hold to the law until tending a length of nearly fifty miles. Two- the Supreme Court declares it againstitustorm are down, and sheds and barns without number are wrecked. A freight train overturned at Canton. Orchards were badly damaged, and at least half of the immense fruit crop was badly leveled, but will not be seriously damaged.

Grain Laid Low by Hail. MINNEAPOLIS, July 8.-Dispatches from Candu and Forman, N. D., report heavy hallstorms yesterday afternoon. The former was two miles wide and twenty miles long. The hail laid low one thousand acres of

WIRES WERE PROSTRATED.

Press Dispatches Carried by Long-Distance Telephone. MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8.-As a result of last night's storm, the only reliable means of quick communication this morning was the long distance telephone. The Western Union telegraph lines as well as those of the Postal and the Chicago & Milwaukee telegraph companies were prostrated to such an extent that, aside from the telephone, railroad trains were the best substitute available to move the staggering accumulation of comercial messages and press dispatches. From about 6 o'clock Sunday evening all through the night and well into the business day Monday, the telegraph officials seemed utterly helpless to straighten out the confusion and wreck. So apparently inextricable was the tangle that matter offered to the Western Union at outside points for Milwaukee and other points north was returned to the senders,

wing to prostration of the wires. The failure of the telegraph wires between Milwaukee and Chicago had the effect of decloping quickly a method of transmitting matter by wire that is new in the West. Typewriter operators with telephone eceivers at their ears were seated in the newspaper offices at Milwaukee and the

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

operator at Chicago experienced the novelty of distinguishing plainly over the wire, instead of the accumstomed "Morse" of his own "sounder," the click of the typewriters at Milwaukee, eighty-five miles HORN MINING REGION.

WEATHER BUREAU FIGURES.

Temperature Records Yesterday Morning and Last Night. The local forecast official of the Weather Bureau furnishes the following observations taken yesterday at the places and



Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. W'ther. Pre

of the temperature and precipitation July 8. Temp. Prec. Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1.—221 —14.55
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1.—221 —14.55
*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

Daily Weather Messages. WASHINGTON, July 8.-The resumption of the old plan of forwarding daily weather messages, except on Sunday, to all forecast display stations receiving such information by government telegraph service was decided on by the Agricultural Department to-day. It is the first important scheme for improving the forecast service to be put into operation by Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau. The present system of sending these messages only when decided changes in weather conditions are expected was found objectionable as tending toward indifference and neglect, and many urgent requests for a change were filed. The re-sumption of the plan, approved this afternoon by acting Secretary Dabney, has been under advisement for some time, but was delayed largely owing to ex-Chief Harrington's opposition. The dropping of the daily service has resulted in several of the oldest and best-qualified observers and display men leaving the service owing to dissatis-

faction with irregular forecast reports. Forecast for Tuesday. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- For Indiana Fair; cooler; northwesterly winds. For Illinois-Fair; cooler in eastern por tion; northwesterly winds. For Ohio-Fair; cooler; westerly winds.

THEY COME HIGH.

Tickets to the Big Prize-Fight Will Cost from \$40 to \$10. DALLAS, Tex., July 8.-The headquarters of the Florida Athletic Club has been moved from the North Texas National Bank building, on Main street, to the old Merchants' Exchange, on Commerce street, where the sale of tickets for the meeting between Corbett and Fitzsimmons will begin Wednesday. The prices of seats will be as follows: Per box, with five chairs, \$200. or \$40 per chair; reserved seats, \$20; general admission, \$10. The sale of seats will begin in New York, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities as soon as copies of the diagram can

The Texas Prize-Fight Law. AUSTIN, Tex., July 8 -- Attorneys representing the Dallas management of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, called on the Attorney-general to-day in reference to the constitutionality of the law prohibiting prize fights in this State. They and written opinions from Hon. George R. Clark. of Waco, and Hon. William Crawford, of Dallas, holding that the law is unconstitutional. The Attorney-general will hear argument

Movements of Steamers. MOVILLE, July 8.-Arrived: Vancouver, from Montreal, for Liverpool. GLASGOW, July 7.-Arrived: City Rome, from New York. NEW YORK, July &-Arrived: Tauric, from Liverpool. LIVERPOOL, July 8. - Arrived: Anglomania, from Boston. TRIESTE, July &-Arrived: Bolivia, from

New York. Bled Nearly to Death. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 8.-J. W. Sandefur met with an accident this morning which may cost him his life. He went into the haymow to feed his horses and in coming down the ladder broke and he fell on a pile of farming tools and was cut badly on the head with a scythe. When found he had bled nearly to death. He was also badly hurt about the body.

Catholic Summer School. PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 8.—At the Catholic Summer School, to-day, Rev. J. Herman Wibbe, of Schenectady, one of the three priests in America who make a spe-cial study of botany, gave the first of his discourses on that subject. In the evening a public reception was tendered to Mgr. Satolli at the theater, which was attended by hundreds. The distinguished visitor congratulated the projectors and members of the school on the success of their untiring zeal, and bestowed the papal blessing on all present.

The Sanford Will Sustained. NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—The jury in the Sanford will case, in which Miss Kate Field, of Washington, and Mr. George Riddle, of Cambridge, were contestants, returned a verdict sustaining the will. The will distributes a large property, the chief

No Sunday Shaves at Chicago. CHICAGO, July 8.-The new State law regarding the closing of barber shops on Sunday went into effect yesterday. All shops in this city, with the exception of nineteen, were reported closed. At a meeting of the Barbers' Sunday Closing Association last night a committee was appointed to prosecute the owners of the shops that kept open under the new law. Reports from towns throughout the State show that the law was strictly observed.

Robbed by a Lone Highwayman. REDDING, Cal., July 8.—The Redding and Alturas stage was robbed this morning, two miles above Morley's station. Supervisor Bass and a woman passenger were not molested. The highwayman took the Wells-Fargo box and registered mail, securing, perhaps, \$400. The robber is described as five feet and a half tall and many believe him to be the veteran stage

news was talked to them from Chicago SITUATION IS GRAVE

HORN MINING REGION.

two Nonunion Men Fired on-Militia Ready to Move-Conventions of Glassworkers.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 8.-Private Secretary White wires Governor McCorkle to-night from Elkhorn that two nonunion men at work on coke yards at Crozier were fired on, the ball striking in the cinders. Neither was hurt.

le's private secretary, says the danger is imminent, and that trouble may occur at any time. A telegram from Governor McCorkle to-day to Colonel Tierney says if any more parading with guns is done by the miners the troops will be sent immediately. Threats of burning the tipples are made, and this with the derailment of cars has created serious alarm. The heavy guard of United States marshals, together with Governor McCorkle's telegram, Colonel White thinks, has had a beneficial effect. The company here is in readiness to move at once if needed.

A dispatch from Huntington says: Colonel Hodges, of the Second Regiment, reports everything quiet in the mining region and no trouble anticipated to-night. The three companies of militia in this county who are asembled are all ordered to lay in four RICHMOND, Va., July 8 .- In a letter

published here this afternoon the Board Trade, of Pocahontas, Va., charges Major W. E. Simons, who has command of the Virginia troops there, with being too autocratic and intimates that the soldiers are being used in the interest of the coal operators. The statement says that persons are made to work against their will and that innocent citizens are arrested, placed in prison, kept there for days and never given a civil hearing. Major Simons is charged with making faise statements in his letter with reference to affairs there.

OTHER LABOR NEWS.

Annual Meeting of the Window-Glass Workers' Association.

PITTSBURG, July 8 .-- The annual meeting of the National Window-glass Workers' 78 | Association convened here at 10 o'clock this norming with delegates present from all the window-glass factories of the country. 7 a. m. .29.81 68 90 N'West. Rain. 0.66 The convention will be in session for a 7 p. m. .29.84 79 53 N'West. Clear. 0.13 week or ten days. The proceedings are sec-The convention will be in session for a The following is a comparative statement | ret. To-day was devoted to perfecting an | organization. It is not likely that anything of importance will be done before Wednes-As the majority of the glass workers

are now in the West a strong movement of the first United States commissioners of is on foot to change the headquarters from Pittsburg to some point in the West and it will likely be successful. An im portant change, if it can be got through will be to put the wages of the cutters on the same footing as the other workers. The blowers', gatherers' and flatteners wages are based on the quality of glass roduced, while the catter is paid by the ox. Many of the delegates have declared in favor of paying the cutter according to the quality of the glass. The wage comnittee will sit with the delegates and adise on matters relating to the scale for the next fire. There is no question that there will be an advance demanded. Some of the delegates will insist on a complet restoration of the straight cut of 221/2 per cent. in wages, but it is believed the more conservative of the delegates will win and the demand will be something less than that figure. Another new feature that may be incorporated in the new wage scale wil he the establishing of a 10 per cent. differential between coal and gas furnaces of

American Glass-Workers' Union. TOLEDO, O., July 8.-The eighteenth national convention of the American Glassworkers' Union, convened here to-lay, was opened by an address of welcome by Mayor Major. There are present about two hundred delegates who represent the laboring side of the entire glass interests of the country. But little was Jone to-day outside of the routine preliminaries. A resoiution was presented from the Hinds Company, of Shottsville, Pa., for permission to run during the summer season, but no action was taken, the matter being laid

Iron-Molders' Union.

CHICAGO, July 8.-Delegates from al parts of the country gathered here to-day Molders' International Union, the first naional gathering of the organization held for four years. The wage question is exected to take a secondary place in the deliberations, most of the time having been assigned to the discussion of practical details of the trade.

Scale Signed. PITTSBURG, July 8 .- At the conference between the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association to-day the bar and plate scale for the entire Pittsburg district was signed without opposition. The scale is the same as that signed by the Manoning and Shenango valley manufacturers.

Strike of Horseshoers. CINCINNATI, July 8 .- One hundred and fifty members of the Horseshoers' Union determined to strike to-day. Their de mand for \$1.50 increase of wages per week, for fewer hours and for a recognition of the union has been refused. This caused the

Returned to Work. CLEVELAND, O., July 8 .- The rod men returned to work at both the American Wire Company and H. P. Nail Company's works to-day without any opposition on the

· MRS. SPRANGER'S WILL.

The Document Filed for Probate at the National Capital. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- The will of Gay Beatrice Spranger, a wealthy lady of this city, who died in California, June 9, where she went with her husband, Dr. Francis T. Spranger, soon after their marriage, was filed to-day for probate. Mrs. Spranger was formerly Mrs. Darling. Mrs. Spranger's property consists in the main of real estate in the District, and is valued at \$200,000. The household and personal effects are turned over to the executors, to be kept by them, as far as possible, until the grandchildren arrive at the age of discretion. They are then to share this property equally. The Washington Loan and Trust Company is named as trustee for the remainder of the estate and provision is made for payments to the children of certain sums until they become twenty-five years of age, when the property is to be turned over to them. If none of the children or their issue survive. the estate is to be shared between two aunts, Gay Bernard Tinnick and Anna B. Tait. of Baltimore, and a great aunt, Helen L. Root, of Port Royal, Va. In a codicil, Mrs. Spranger requests that the children never be given into the custody of Mrs. Darling, her mother-in-law.

A New Complication.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., July 8 .- A new comdeclined to issue letters of guardianship for the two Darling children to Dr. F. X. beneficiary being the young woman who attended Mrs. Sanford during the last years by a letter received by the court from Mrs. of her life. The Boston Museum of Fine Adams Darling, under date of New York, Arts and Wellesely College are among the July 2, protesting against the appointment institutions remembered in the will. children are not delivered to the Orphan Court at Washington she will procure writs of habeas corpus. She declares that Washington is the legal residence of the children, and she has proof that the will of Mrs. Spranger is extant; also that she has made application for letters in Washington, as she is the nearest relative to the children.

Prizes for a Horseless Vehicle. CHICAGO, July 8.-A prize of \$5,000 is offered by a local paper for the successful competitors in a horseless carriage or vehi-cle race between Milwaukee and Chicago. Definite details as to the exact date of the contest with such regulations concerning as may be decided on will be announced in the near future. The date of the contest will not be far from the first of November.

Lynching Narrowly Averted. COLUMBIA. S. C., July S.-A dispatch from Piedmont says: Yesterday evening Ira Johnson, a young negro, shot and mor-tally wounded Frank Langford, a young

white man of Marietta, without cause. The negro at once tried to make his escape, but was so hotly pursued that he took refuge was so hotly pursued that he took refuge in a house only a short distance away. He was promptly pulled out and tied, and in about thirty minutes over three hundred people were around him, some with guns, pistols and ropes, crying, "Lynch him." A few cool heads were present, and finally prevailed on the crowd not to lynch him. The negro was taken to the Greenville jail. Everything seems oulet here now, and no Everything seems quiet here now, and no further fears of lynching are entertained.

PEDAGOGUES AT DENVER.

Thousands Arriving to Attend the Educational Association Convention.

DENVER, Col., July 8 .- During the past twenty-four hours there has been a great rush of incoming delegates and visitors to the National Educational Association con-A dispatch from Bluefield says: The situ- vention. It is estimated that over 11,000 ation is very grave in the Elkhorn mining | visitors have already arrived and the total region. Colonel White, Governor McCork- number will exceed 14,000. The regular trains have been heavily loaded and a dozen special trains besides have arrived since last night. The National Council of Education con-

Rounds announced the following committee

to formulate a plan of carrying into effect the suggestions on Dr. Sabin's paper on "Ungraded Schools" read Saturday by B. A. Hinsdale, of Michigan; D. D. Kiehle, of Minnesota; J. B. Preston, of Mississippi; George H. Brown, of Illinois, and Earl Barnes, of California. The report of the committee on pedagogics was made by Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, the subject being "The Laws of Mental Congruity and Mental Energy Ap-plied to Some Pedagogic Problems." The Doctor showed that the rules of teaching and the arrangements of studies should conform to the peculiar conditions of the pupils' mind so that mental power be used best advantage and mental fatigue avoided. He dwelt on the necessities of so arranging studies that one shall not interfere with the best treatment of another. The paper of Dr. Hinsdale was discussed by G. P. Brown, Bloomington, Ill.; F. L. Louis, St. Louis; Mrs. G. Williams, Ithaca, N. Y.; Joseph Baldwin, Austin, Tex.; J. H. Baker, Boulder, Col.; Prof. Russell, Boulder, Col.; John W. Cook, Normal, Ill.; L. H. Jones, Cleveland, and N. C. Schaeffer, Harrisburg, Pa Schaeffer, Harrisburg, Pa.
The Supreme Court room having proven too small to accommodate the large number of spectators, the afternoon session was held in the auditorium of the Denver High School. The report of the committee on normal education was given by its chairman, President Cook, of the Illinois Normal School. The committee had received information from sixty-three nor-mal schools regarding courses of work. The committee recommended that educational requirements for admission be not too high. and that there be theoretical study after latter proposition provoked a very ani-mated discussion, taken part in by N. C. Schaeffer, of Harrisburg, Pa.; S. G. Williams, of Ithaca, N. Y.; James M. Green, of Trenton, N. J.; G. P. Brown, of Bloomington, Ill.; Z. Richards, of Washington, D. C.; H. H. Seerley, of Cedar Falls, Ia.; Hinsdale, of Ann Arbor; C. S. Rounds, Plymouth, Neb., and G. E. Eaton, one

It was voted to have the paper printed. LODGINGS FOR ENDEAVORERS. A Difficult Task Accomplished by the Local Committee.

education appointed by President Lincoln.

Several months hard work have been put in by the accommodation committee, and to littee now feel that their work has been well done, and that no matter how many delegates come to Boston, they will be at reasonable rates. Out of the fifty thousand now expected in Boston, it may be safely estimated that twenty-five thousand will have either secured accommodations themselves, or will stay with friends. This has been shown by the experience of previous conventions. Accommodations have already been secured for forty-three thousand, so that really sixty-eight thou-sand delegates could be accommodated in Boston, without going any farther in search of rooms. This would not be the whole capacity of the city, however, for the committee has had endless offers of rooms which either came too late, or were not exactly what were wanted, but which could be had at any time. The work of the committee has been careful, systematic and thorough, and all the rooms which have been engaged are as good as could be had. The work of the committee has been divided into sixteen districts, and a regular house to house canvass has been made In each district. There were, of course, the hotels, where to engage rooms was a simple enough matter, but the part which the hotels will play in housing the delegates will be a very small one, and most of them will be quartered in lodging and private houses all over the city, and in e surrounding districts. The most difficult part of the work was in placing the delegates in the districts which were their headquarters, for all the lodgings must be grouped within reasonable distance of the church which is the headquarters of the State from which the delegates come. One of the hardest delegations to provide for was that from Pennsylvania, for it is expected that it will come 2,500 strong, and the headquarters are at the First Baptist Church on Commonwealth avenue, a localiul. When the committee first started in on its work, and as soon as the people who had rooms to let realized the immens size of the convention, there was a decidedly "bullish" market on lodgings. The lodging house keepers put up their prices to exhorbitant figures, but the committee stuck to its rates and won.

He Returned Forty.

Yale College recently had a student whose special hobby was removing street signs from lamp posts. The chief of police of New Haven got a clew, and going to his room, saw some of the signs used as ornaments. He asked how many the student had and he replied "forty." The fine is 55 for every sign removed. The chief told him if he would bring them to headquarters nothing would be said. That night the student, on counting up, found he only had thirty-two signs, so to keep his word and sustain his reputation he went out stole eight more signs, and the next day returned the forty.

Notes from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 8.-Stories tele-graphed to the United States of heavy death rate from yellow fever at Vera Cruz are pure fakes. The death rate has been decreasing steadily there for years and though the disease prevails this summer it is in a mild form. Floods at Villa Guadaloupe and Tlab nepantla badly damaged crops in that sec-tion. A number of small houses were destroyed. No fatalities. Gil Blas to-morow will publish an edi-torial, claiming negroes should have equal rights in this country and that the laws of the United States against negroes are relics of barbarism.

Honey Seekers Come to Grief. BALLINGTON, Tex., July 8.-Yesterday number of men went down the river to a high bluff of rocks for the purpose of blasting out some bees and obtaining the honey. After the blast a large mass of rock, weighing about ten tons, crashed down upon a portion of the crowd, instantly killing Marston Cotton and Robert Dunlap They were mashed into a pulp, Both were prominent and highly respected citizens.

Peculiar Cattle Disease. FRANKFORT, Ind., July 8.—Governor Brown received a telegram from I. M. smith, of Oldham county, stating that his cattle are dying of some peculiar malady which baffles the knowledge of cattle raisers plication arose in the affairs of the Spranger estate to-day when County Clerk Martin State Board of Health, to investigate the

Cansed by a Weak Railing. TOLEDO, O., July 8.—By the breaking f a weak railing of a foot bridge crossing

the Wabash tracks, yesterday, two men and a boy were precipitated to the ground twenty feet below. One of the men, John Walters, has since died from the effects of his injuries. Walters's eight-year-old son and Frank Crein were also badly hurt. Mason Will Contest Settled.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.-By agree ment between the contesting heirs to the Mason millions this afternoon the case has been settled and taken out of court and litigation terminated. The stipulation was signed by all the parties at interest, and all that now remains to seal the compact is the filing of the deeds for record. Mother Shot by Her Son.

WINSTON, N. C., July 8.—In Montgomery county, during a fight between two brothers, Pink and Frank Williams, their mother attempted to take a revolver from one, when she was shot in the abdomen and killed. er. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Pair Highest Medal and Diplos

PARIS FIGARO "FAKES" A TALK WITH EMBASSADOR EUSTIS.

Liquor Legislation in France-English Elections to Be Held Next Saturday and Monday.

PARIS, July 8.-The Figaro publishes an interview to-day with the United States embassador to France, the Hon. James B. Eustis, in which he is reported as saying that nothing has yet been decided as to his candidacy for the nomination for the presi- THE EFFECTS OF STRICT SUNDAY dency of the United States.

Respecting the Japo-Chinese war, Mr. Eustis is quoted as remarking that he regretted that the Japanese had not taken Peking. The story of a secret treaty, he added, between Japan and the United States was absolutely false. "We have no tinued its session this forenoon. President treaty with Japan," he continued, "other than the arrangement modifying former treaties, and even this does not come into force for five years. Besides, the United States adheres before everything to the principal of nonintervention in European or Asiatic affairs.' With reference to the movement in Can-

da to separate the Dominion from Great with the United States as to whether Can- a city which on Sunday is given over to ada should or should not be taken into the confederation of States. But the people of prayer and religious services; which strang-the United States preferred to let the ques- ers shun on that day, and inhabitants hasttion rest, while at the same time saying to en to get out of; where many of the old Great Britain, "No nonsense, or we will an-Eustis is reported as having admitted that American sympathies favored the insur-gents, who found in the United States, unknown to the government of that country, assistance of all kinds. In conclusion, Mr. Eustis is quoted as saying: "If the insurgents can maintain the struggle for a year I am not sure that Spain will not have futilely spent her money on costly expedi-

Mr. Eustis was questioned to-day in regard to the alleged interview with him published in the Figaro this morning. He said: fects of the Puritan Sunday, for there is "I have not been interviewed and have not consented to or authorized the publica-tion of an opinion from myself on any of the questions discussed in the alleged in-

Liquor Legislation in France. PARIS, July 8.-Regulation of the liquor traffic is the burning question of the hour. monopoly in alcohol and to exempt from is against the law to engage any wine, beer and cider. The Chamber of Deputies had accepted both in spite of the opposition of the government and of the distillers, but a bill embodying the second proposition seemed to be in a fair way to be lefeated, owing to the Ministry's objections, when, after the closing debate, to the surprise of every body a bill abolishing taxes on drinks containing less than 15 per cent. of alcohol passed by a large ma-jority. The measure doubles the alcohol tax. An amendment was unanimously carried to prohibit the manufacture or sale of spirits or liquors declared by the Academy of Medicine to be dangerous. This provision involves the suppression of absinthe bit-ters, "pick-me-ups" and many kinds of

Prefer Silver to Gold. BELIZE, July 8.-The Indian mahogany cutters complain that the adoption by the colony of the gold standard has cut their wages in two. They have sent one of their chiefs here to demand that the silver coins which they have received in payment for their work be accepted at their par value and not subjected to a discount. It is impossible to convince the Indians that a gold standard is an advantage to the country, as they point to the fact that they have been juggled out of half their pay. The Yucatan residents here want the colony annexed to Mexico, which still maintain its right to this section. The Yucatans argue that the case is precisely similar to that in Venezuela, where the English

have wrongfully possessed themselves of The lists issued this evening show that there are 118 seats without Liberal candi-dates and twenty without Unionist candidates.

Severe Earthquake Shocks. TRIESTE, Austria, July 8.-A severe shock of earthquake occurred to-day at Laibach, Austria, which damaged many houses. Laibach was the victim of a series of severe earthquake shocks on the night of April 14 of this year, and they continued with unabating severity during April 16, 17 and 18. Nearly all the inhabitants fled from the town and camped in the field, and were confirmed in their fears by another shock on April 22. After they had com menced to return to the damaged there was again a shock on April 29, which renewed the terrors of the citizens. that time there have been slight shocks.

San Salvador in a Ferment. SAN SALVADOR, July 8 .- An angry and the government and those citizens who desire to avoid an uprising. The mob is being harangued by students, who are bitter against the government. Posters are up over the entire city, calling on President Guitterez and his Cabinet to resign. It is openly asserted on the streets that some of those arrested during the kidnaping episode have been shot. Several volleys from small arms were heard in the interior of the courtyard prison to-day.

English Elections Next Saturday. LONDON, July 8.-The Marquis of Sallsbury, Baron Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, attended the meeting of the privy council, held at Windsor Castle, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, dissolving Parliament and the order to issue writs for the general election. The bulk of the provincial elections will take place on Saturday next and the elections in London will occur on Monday.

Ex-Chief Clarence's Claims. COLON. Colombia, July 8.-It is stated here that ex-Chief Clarence, formerly of the Mosquito territory and now a British pensioner at Kingston, Jamaica, is going to England in order to formulate the claims which he makes against the government of

France in Favor of Arbitration. PARIS. July 8.-The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a motion to the effect that the government open negotiations as soon as possible with the United States for the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration.

Cloudburst in Bulgaria. BUCHAREST, July 8 .- A cloudburst on Saturday night destroyed half of the village of Olanesci, in the district of Valcea. Many persons perished, and ten bodies have been recevered. In other villages there was much

Chile's President May Resign. SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 8,-The ministerial crisis threatens to involve the resig-Cable Notes.

Lord Roberts has not declined the posi-tion of commander-in-chief of the British An attempt has been made at Seoul to ar-rest Prince Pak, the Home Minister. It is surmised that the affair is connected with an attempt of the Queen's party to over-throw Japanese ascendency in Corea.

His Presence Accounted For. Atlanta Constitution. "I've caught you at last," cried the en-raged farmer as he stumbled over the old darky who was enjoying himself in the green middle of the watermelon patch; 'I've caught you at last-you old thief,

"Boss," said the culprit, as he gulped down the red heart of a fat Kolb gem, "boss, 'fo' de Lawd hit wuz all a axcerdent how I come heah. I wuz walkin' 'long de railroad des ez hones' ez could be, when 'long come a freight train, en 'fo' I could cl'ar de track de engine hit me en th'owed me clean over de fence whar I is now, en when I fall I land ker-blamm! on dese beah melons, en busted 'em all ter pieces; en when I come to I wuz so hongry dat I des pitch in en eat up what I done busted!"

Detroit Tribune. "Ah, yes," confessed the sweet girl grad-uate of yesterday, who was to-day a bride, "It is true that we pledged ourselves never to marry, but we value men above prin-ciples, don't you know." And the mind that had then discussed the transcendental in municipal politics now concentrated itself upon the purchase of an ove that would cook steak and not

Men First.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TRULY GOOD TORONTO

OBSERVANCE IN THAT CITY.

Business Men Complain that Trade Has Been Driven Away and that Commercial Interests Languish.

many respects the most extraordinary city Britain, Mr. Eustis said it rested entirely on the American continent. They will see prayer and religious services; which strang-Puritan blue laws are in existence; where Regarding the insurrection in Cuba, Mr. | Sunday cars are unknown and Sunday promenades are an abomination; where people must either go to church or else stay in their houses on the first day of the week. The congress will be in session from July 18 to July 23, and among the subjects to be discussed is Sunday observance, with tilely spent her money on costly expedi- a view to a more rigid enforcement of the Lord's day. There is no city on the continent where they can better observe the efno city where the laws against Sebbath

> Yorkers at the present time. If the Panamerican delegates reach Toronto on a Sunday morning-there is one gates desire a shave they will have to wait till Monday; if they are thirsty they may have a drink in their rooms, not elsewhere. and after that the best thing they can do is to lie down and go to sleep, for while there are many places of interest to visit, there is no way of geting to them unless they walk, and this, under a broiling sun, is not pleasant. The city has achieved the honor of being called "Toronto the Good," and these are some of the disadvantages. In the old days, sadly looked back to by many, Toronto was much like other cities, in regard to Sunday observance at least; it had its reasonable amusements; it was ossible by street car or boat to get into the intry; Sunday saw the parks and squares with well-dressed people children; cabs were running, and in fact the day was a real holiday, and was spent as such. The man who is entitled to the credit of changing all this is the late W. H. Howland. "Holy Willie," as he is still called, was in the grain trade. When he announced his intention of leading a morality crusade he speedily gathered a large following and was elected Mayor of the city. The election was curious in many respects. Howland's meetings were opened with the singing of hymns and prayer, tracts and religious leaflets were distributed in the streets, open-air religious services in Howland's support were held all over the city, and the religious and temperance bodies rallied around him.

> REFORM BY TERRORISM. Then an era of "reform" was ushered in. A "Morality Department," the chiefs of which had carte blanche to purify the city, was first formed. The police acted with unrelenting vigor. Unfortunate women were driven out of localities which they usually inhabited and dispersed all over the city. A system of religious terrorism set in. Storekeepers chimed in with the popular cry for fear of losing hastened to get into one or more of the cores of religious societies that were formed, in order to keep solid with their employers. Livery stables were shut up and several livery keepers fined heavily for renting their rigs on the Sabbath day. Street cars were stopped, the parks were deserted, and all over the city at scores of street corners could be heard street preachers day and night. The movement spread to the public library, which forthwith eschewed French novels and cast Smollett's works into the furnace. After certain hours people sitting in the public parks were warned to go home, and it was only last week that a couple were arrested for strolling through Queen's Par's after 10 o'clock in the evening. Restaurants, cigar counters, news stands, were closed; corner fruit peddlers arrested for violating the Lord's day. It was impossible to pur-chase even a postage stamp, while drug stores were permitted to remain open only at certain hours. The shady places of the parks were taken possession of by itinerant preachers, who held services on Sunday afternoon and evening. When some secuopen-air addresses in the squares they were driven away by the police, headed by the chiefs of the morality department, and a couple had their heads broken. Sunday newspapers were, of course, pro

hibited, and a few months ago, when a morning paper here published an account of a million-dollar fire that started about 1 o'clock Sunday morning the proprietor was taken before a police magistrate and fined. One thing only the restrictionists to the Island. The island is Toronto's principal pleasure resort in summer, and is frequented by thousands daily, while many citizens have summer residences there. The attempt to stop Sunday boats was unsuccessful, curiously enough, on the ground that the boats were a necessity to convey island residents to the city of the the cit sland residents to the city to church. But what was thought to be the greatest victory was achieved when the restrictionists attacked the saloons. She latter were compelled to close on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock and on all nights at 11 o'clock Of course no liquor was permitted to be sold on Sunday, while hotels were allowed to serve guests only in their rooms. The effect of some of these measures was hardy what was anticipated and some persons believe that the results were especially dis-astrous, from a moral point of view, in respect to the liquor traffic. The saloons having their hours of business so materially reduced, immediately commenced a flask traffic. Special flasks of liquor sell at 25 cents, were made a feature in the saloons. cents, were made a feature in the saloons and had an enormous sale just before the hours of closing, particularly on Saturday evenings. The upshot was more drunken men and boys in the streets than ever, while a public holiday was usually made the occasion for a general debauch. Whisky dens were opened and conducted se-cretly, so that while a stranger in the city was unable to obtain refreshments, those who knew the ropes were able to laugh at the efforts of the authorities to suppress the illicit traffic. So, too, Mayor Howland was defeated in his efforts to do away with disorderly houses. While the known places were closed up, the inmates were scattered all over the city, and it not an exaggeration to say that respectable women found it unsafe to appear on the principle streets at night without an eccort. The rats of illegitimacy increased rapidly too, till at the present time Toronto holds the record for the Dominion of Canada in

IMPORTANT THINGS NEGLECTED. While all this was going on a handful of real estate speculators managed to obtain a majority in the City Council. The Mayor and citizens were sobusy feroming the morals of the city that they had no time to look after its material interests, and so long as the aldermen voted right on all the reform measures, which they took care to do, they were allowed to have their own way in other maters. Thus a real estate boom waststared. The aldermen and their friends commenced to rush up the price of Farm lands all around the city were purchased by the acre and cut up into building lots, paved streets were run through them, and then the land was sold by the foot. Land doubled its value in a few months, sometimes in a few weeks. Everywhere sometimes in a few weeks. Everywhere buildings were going up, money seemed plentiful, and there was unlimited credit. Improvements were projected, sidewalks, sewers, and gas pipes were laid down, and electric lights were strung over fields from which the farmers' crops had not yet been taken. In two years as much land was acquired and as many buildings were crected as would have accommodated a city three times the size of Toronto. Then the relapse came. The boom burst: citizens woke up to find themselves saddled with heavy taxes for local improvements, with

real estate of little value, and with empty buildings. They discovered that valuable city privileges had been given away, that franchises had been corruptly sold and that the splendid water front had actually been presented as a gift to the railroads. Miles upon miles of useless streets, houses that have never had an occupant and are rotting to pieces from neglect, an enorm-ous city debt, excessive taxation, and business driven away by restriction—all these remind the citizens of the morality campaign inaugurated by the late Mayor How-

In the opinion of some the most serious interests. In the most central portions of interests. In the most central business por-Toronto Letter in New York Sun.

When the delegates to the Panamerican Congress of Religion and Education reach Toronto, on July 18, they will see what is in many respects the most central business portions of the city largeb usiness blocks are unlet. Everybody who knows nything of the state of affairs here gives the city a wide berth. Travelers close up their business on Saturday and take the first train out of town. The proprietors of the hotels stand disgusted by while their guests pack up and flee from the city as if it were stricken with a plague, going to Biffalo. Rochester and other American cities, which ire capturing the trade that Toronto is losing. No American tourist after being once caught will ever spend a second Sunday in Toronto. All over the United States this city is being advertised as a good place to stay away from, and hundreds of thousands of dollars every year are lost to accord in

It looks now as if there was going to be a revulsion of public feeling. Business men ercial race, and that if he wishes to pick up again some encouragement must be extended to strangers to come here. The restrictionists do not intend to give in with-out a struggle, and, in fact, propose asking for further laws. Only this week one body passed a resolution calling upon the City Council to prohibit Sunday funerals. The pirit shown and arguments advanced by the restrictionists are wel expressed in a let-ter published to-day. It says:

desecration, so called, are more strict or | ter pi "If we convert our Sabbath into a day of amusement and pleasure, as suggested, the laws will no longer be so rigidly respected, the churches will no longer be thronged with devout worshipers, the tavern would not long be silent and a welcome more inflexibly carried out. The state of affairs here is of peculiar interest to New The Parliament has been dicussing for train that arrives here on that day—they would soon cease to be a disease. Fences weeks a proposition to establish a state may have to walk to their hotels, for it and street corners would be contrivances monopoly in alcohol and to exempt from is against the law to engage any vehicle for the lazy, the curious and the insulting. jail full, and the church comparatively si-lent. The parks on Sunday would be scenes of confusion and the day and brutal. eW have the record of the American cities where such scenes lace. Or if we convert our city into any state of commercial activity, however limited, then I ask what better are we than those who suffered exclusion from the temple by our Lord Jesus Christ in Let us remember that all the bankruptcies of commerce are harmless com-pared with a bankruptcy of public morals. This letter exactly meets the views of the estrictions.

> FORMOSANS FIGHT WITH POISON. se It When All Other Menns Fail to Stay the March of Invaders.

Washington Special to Chicago Tribune

Should the Japanese invade Formosa, aid a naval officer who has just returned from the Asiatic station, "they will meet a different sort of fighters from the Chinaman proper. Formosa, containing some seventy thousand square miles, is better seventy thousand square miles, is populated than the same area on the main and. And the people are fighters, and ferocious ones at that. They are of the Malay stock, considerable more sp a more military temper than the Chi It is in Formosa they have those military nondescripts called the 'Black Flags.' They are a sort of land and water pirate, prone to shed blood and live by plunder. It is from Formosa, the Fisher others around Formosa they A Chinese or Malay pirate has pretty been a thing of the past for the last forty years, but a traveler in Formosa would nd in many native houses articles ique furniture of European stock, wh are the plain fruits of former piracy, and came from European or American ships.
"Not only are the Formosans fighters and fairly reliable soldiers with gun and sword, powder and steel, but when it comes to the worst, as a last resort to avoid conquered, they are capable of carrying on an unfashionable mode of warfare by oisoning. Fourteen years ago, when the and around the harbors of the country, the osans retreated to the interior. the French essayed to pursue they found a queer line of defense, beyond which they could make no progress, and in storming which many Frenchmen died. The Formosans had poisoned every spring and water course and pond behind them as they retreated and the campaigns of the French against them never got farther than French against them never got farther than he poison line. It was some native po hat they used, but was as savage deadly as arsenic or strychnine. To this day the French don't care to make any full publicity of the details of their For-

Should the Japanese invade Formos they would overcome these Black Flags in the several pitched battles which at first would undoubtedly be fought. Then the Fermosans, beaten by the shore, would go scrambling into the mountains, leaving behind them a bulwark of poison. If the Jap-anese escaped it would only be by digging new wells and opening new springs, a process of invasion slow in itself and next to impossible where whole armies are to

The C. E. Banner.

Boston Transcript The Christian Endeavor flags which float in the breeze over several stores whose proprietors are lying in wait for Christian lem for foreigners. In appearance they are much like Turkish flags, and the "C. E." monogram in the upper corner, making a crescent, completes the illusion, and makes them look more like a Mahometan than a Christian ensign. For all that, the flag is a pretty one, and pleasingly decorative.

Something in a Name. Kansas City Journal. Prince Damrong, of Siam, is to visit Europe. He ought to feel at home among the gay young European princes.

No. Indeedy. Washington Post. Buddy Thurman has decided to hold a little free-silver convention of his own. You can't loose Buddy.

Obituary. BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 8.—Capt. James Wyley, United States Marine Corps, retired, died suddenly, last night, of apoplexy.



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